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ON A COLLECTION OF MYRIOPODS FROM VENEZUELA.

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The present paper is a report upon a small but interesting collection of chilopods and diplopods made in Venezuela during June, July and August of 1939 and transmitted to me for study through the courtesy of Mr. G. Vivas-Berthier, by whom most of the material was collected with the cooperation of Mr. E. Mondolfi.

Of the species represented the following are here described as new:

New Chilopods.

Ribautia vivas-berthieri, sp. nov.
Keporya miranda, gen. et sp. nov.
Cerethmus naiquatanus, gen. et sp. nov.

The following have also proved to be new and have already been described elsewhere.[1]

New Diplopods.

Neocricus foederatus Chamberlin.
Neocricus encantus Chamberlin.
Neocricus chacaitus Chamberlin.
Ankylophallus chacaitus Chamberlin.
Ankylophallus encantadus Chamberlin.
Ankylophallus vallecolens Chamberlin.

The types of all species are at present retained in the author's collection.

Chilopoda.

Family CRYPTOPIDAE.

Otocryptops ferrugineus (Linné).

One large specimen of this wide-spread form was taken at "Los Canales," Curupas, Edo. Miranda, on July 10, 1939, by E. Mondolfi.

[1] Chamberlin, R. V., "New American Millipeds," Bulletin of the University of Utah, Biol. Series, Vol. 6, No. 4, April, 1941.

Newportia longitarsis (Newport).

One adult was taken on the Rio Chacaito, July 16, 1939, by Vivas-Berthier and Mondolfi.

Family OTOSTIGMIDAE.

Rhysida nuda (Newport).

One female with her numerous young found Aug. 5, 1939, by Vivas-Berthier.

Rhysida sp.

A young specimen of uncertain species was taken Aug. 23, at "Los Canales," Naiquata.

Family SCUTIGERIDAE.

Pselliodes colombiana Chamberlin.

One specimen apparently this species rather than *P. nigrovittata*, reported by Brolemann from Venezuela. It was found by Vivas-Berthier at El Valle, D. F., near Caracas, June 20–29, 1939.

Family ORYIDAE.

Genus **KEPORYA**, new.

Frontal suture present. Antennae thick at base and attenuated distally. Claw of second maxillae concave, not pectinate. Tergites bisulcate. Most segments with two or three series of paratergites, a few of the most anterior in the genotype with but a single series. Prescutellum and spiraculiferous pleurite separate, subequal in size. Ventral pores apparently absent in the genotype. Last coxae without pores. Tarsus of anal legs single jointed, clawless.

Genotype.—Keporya miranda, new species.

From the other known American genera of the Oryidae, the present genus may be distinguished by means of the following key:

Key to American Genera of Oryidae.

1 (2). Each coxopleura of anal segment with two large pits into which glands open ..... *Trematorya* Brolemann.
2. Coxopleurae of anal segment without pores 3
3 (4). Tarsus of anal legs two-jointed ..... *Orphnaeus* Meinert.
4. Tarsus of anal legs one-jointed 5
5 (6). Claw of second maxillae pectinate ..... *Notiphilides* Latzel.
6. Claw of second maxillae concave, not pectinate 7
7 (8). Tergites not bisulcate; all segments with a single series of paratergites; prescutellum smaller than the spiraculiferous plate ..... *Incorya* Chamberlin.
8. Tergites bisculate; at least some segments with 2 or more series of paratergites; prescutellum not smaller than the spiraculiferous plate 9

9 (10). Anterior segments without paratergites; no frontal suture present; ventral pores in a quadrangle.....*Titanophilus* Chamberlin.
10. All segments with paratergites; frontal suture present; no ventral pores.....*Keporya*, new.

Keporya miranda, new species.

The general color of body and legs is olive to olive brown; the brown in body more pronounced anteriorly.

Antennae not flattened, thick at base and moderately attenuated distad; joints proportionately short and broad. Head broader than long; the anterior margin obtusely angular; frontal suture distinct. Head fitting into a transverse fold in the basal plate—which is short and a little broader than the head.

Each tergite with a pair of conspicuous widely separated impressions or pits representing the longitudinal sulci.

Sternites without sulci and without pores. Last sternite short and broad.

Anal legs in the male a little thickened; short; tarsus consisting of a single clawless article.

Number of pairs of legs, 87.

Length, about 85 mm. in preserved and contracted holotype.

Locality.—Venezuela: "Los Canales," Curupas, Edo. Miranda. July 19, 1939. One male.

Family BALLOPHILIDAE.

Genus **CERETHMUS,** new.

Differing from *Ityphilus*, to which probably closest, as well as from other known genera of the family in peculiarities of the antennae. These are nearly uniform in diameter from second to eighth article and then abruptly thickened at the ninth article and from there gradually attenuated to the distal end, the last six articles longer and thicker than the preceding ones; geniculate at junction of the two divisions. Prehensors with chitinous lines strongly developed, complete; claws smooth, when closed not reaching front margin of head; other joints also without teeth. Dorsal plates not sulcate. Ventral pore areas entire, circular, elevated, and sharply defined. Last sternite trapeziform, broad. Coxopleural pores two on each side, large, mostly covered. Anal legs strongly crassate; tarsus two-jointed, without claw.

Genotype.—Cerethmus naiquatanus, new species.

Cerethmus may be separated from the other known genera of the family by means of the following key. The placing of *Taeniolinum* in the family is tentative only.

Key to the Genera of Ballophilidae.

1 (14). Ventral pores in one or two sharply limited and usually elevated areas.....2
2 (13). Ventral pores in a single field.....3
3 (10). Antennae decidedly clavate.....4

4 (5). Prehensors lacking chitinous lines.....*Ballophilus* Cook.
5 (4). Prehensors with chitinous lines.....6
6 (7). Coxae of last legs with a single pore on each side; tergites bisulcate.....*Tanophilus* Chamberlin.
7. Coxae of last legs with two pores on each side; tergites not bisulcate.....8
8 (9). Field of ventral pores transversely elliptic..*Thalthybius* Attems.
9. Field of ventral pores strictly circular.....*Ityphilus* Cook.
10. Antennae not truly clavate.....11
11 (12). Antennae short, not geniculate, attenuated from base distad.....*Leptynophilus* Chamberlin.
12. Antennae of the ordinary length, geniculate, with the last six articles set off in form and size from the first eight..... *Cerethmus*, gen. nov.
13 (2). Ventral pores in two circular areas on each sternite..... *Diplethmus* Cook.
14 (1). Ventral pores diffuse, in an indistinctly limited band over caudal border; antennae short and thick, with joints broader than long.....*Taeniolinum* Pocock.

Cerethmus naiquatanus, new species.

The body deeply pigmented, the violet pigment characteristic of most members of the family, probably more pronounced in life than in the preserved specimen; in addition, a more persistent brown pigment.

Antennae at base somewhat compressed in the lateral direction, the joints elsewhere cylindrical; first joint considerably thicker than the second, the following ones gradually decreasing to the penult; ultimate article a little shorter than the two preceding taken together. Head almost equal in length and breadth; caudal margin a little convex, the lateral margins more strongly so; narrowing anteriorly; anterior margin subtruncate.

Prehensorial claws slender, smooth, when closed falling much short of the anterior margin of head.

Second dorsal plate nearly of same length as the first, than which it is a little narrower, but obviously broader than the third.

Dorsal plates conspicuously roughened; sparsely hirsute.

The ventral pores, present on sternites from third to antepenult, on most segments in an elevated circular area; but in posterior region the area becomes transversely elongate, subelliptic.

Last ventral plate trapeziform. Pores large, covered by the sternite except for outer edges.

Anal legs crassate, narrowing from fourth article distad, the ultimate article being conical.

Pairs of legs, 81.

Length, about 40 mm.

Locality.—Venezuela: Los Canales, Naiquata. One specimen taken by G. Vivas-Berthier on July 23, 1939.

Family CHILENOPHILIDAE.

Ribautia vivas-berthieri, new species.

Body, legs and antennae yellow, the head and prehensors chestnut.

Head relatively narrow and long, a little narrowing from frontal region caudad; posterior corners oblique and the rather short caudal margin truncate; overlapping the anterior border of the basal plate. Frontal plate not discrete.

Prehensors much exposed in dorsal view at the sides of the head and the claws when closing attaining or somewhat surpassing the distal end of the first antennal article. Femuroid with a dark rounded tooth toward base (trochanter division) and another larger, acute one at distal end. Claw also with a large acute tooth at base. Anterior margin of prehensors bearing two teeth. Chitinous lines weak but extending nearly to the condylus.

Spiracles all circular, the first not specially enlarged.

Ventral pores present on first ventral plate.

Last ventral plate wide, trapeziform with caudal angles rounded. Coxopleural pores several on each side along margin of plate, aggregated.

Anal legs in female long and slender.

Pairs of legs, 49.

Length, 21 mm.

Locality.—Venezuela; Los Canales, Niaquata. One female taken July 23, 1939, by G. Vivas-Berthier, for whom the species is named.

Diplopoda.

Family SPIROSTREPTIDAE.

Gymnostreptus geayi (Brolemann).

Several males and females of this well-marked species collected at El Valle, D. F., near Caracas, June 20–29, 1939, by Vivas-Berthier.

Gymnostreptus sp. a.

A female taken July 16, on Rio Chacaito by Mondolfi and Vivas-Berthier. In the absence of a male the precise species is in doubt.

Gymnostreptus sp. b.

A female of a much larger form than either of the preceding species. El Encantado, near Petare, Aug. 6, 1939. Coll., Vivas-Berthier and Mondolfi.

Family RHINOCRICIDAE.

Neocricus foederatus Chamberlin.

Three males and one female taken at El Valle, D. F., near Caracas, June 28–29, 1939, by Vivas-Berthier.

Neocricus chacaitus Chamberlin.

One male taken on the Rio Chacaito, Edo. Miranda, July 16, 1939, by Mondolfi.

Neocricus encantus Chamberlin.

A female of this species taken at Encantado, Edo. Miranda, near Petare, Aug. 6, 1939, by Vivas-Berthier and Mondolfi.

Family STRONGYLOSOMIDAE.

Orthomorpha gracilis (C. K.).

Several males and females taken at El Valle, D. F., near Caracas, June 23, by Vivas-Berthier.

Family LEPTODESMIDAE.

Ankylophallus chicaitus Chamberlin.

Two males and one female. Rio Chacaito, Edo. Miranda, July 16, 1939. Vivas-Berthier and Mondolfi.

Ankylophallus vallecolens Chamberlin.

A male and female. El Valle, D. F., near Caracas, June 20–29, 1939. Vivas-Berthier.

Ankylophallus encantadus Chamberlin.

Several males and females. El Encantado, Edo. Miranda, August 6, 1939. Vivas-Berthier and Mondolfi.